paragraphs are as follows: The extraordinary manner in which this bill came to the committee, and the total lack of consideration given to so grave a measure by those charged with its investigation demand notice and comment. It was fashioned outside of the committee, and reached it, not by the reference of the House, which is the usual channel through which committees obtain jurisdiction of a subject. It was presented ready-made to the chairman of the conmittee, was framed completed and printed without the knowledge of the minority and without consideration or discussion in the full committee. If any consultations were held the minority were excluded. Thus originating, after three months of the session had gone, it was submitted to the committee. Since then there has been no consideration of it. Every effort upon the part of the minority to obtain from the majority the facts and information upon which they constructed the bill proved unavail-

Nowhere in the bill is the ultimate purpose of its authors more manifest than in its treatment of wool. It places the product upon the free list and exposes our flocks and fleeces to merciless competition from abroad In this respect the bill is but the echo of the President's message and gives emphasis to the settied purpose of the majority to break down one of the most valuable industries of the country. It is a public proclamation that the American policy of protection, so long adhered to, and under which has been secured unprecedented prosperity in every department of human effort, is to be abandoned. Why have the majority put wool on the free list? Let them make their own answer. We quote from the reports: "We say to the manufacturer we have put wool on the free list to enso e him to obtain foreign wools cheaper, make his goods cheaper and send them into foreign markets and successfully compete with the foreign man-

First-The purpose is to bring down the price of wool. If this should be the result, we inquire at whose expense and loss? It must be at the expense of the American grower, and to his loss when at present prices and with the present duty wool he is being forced out of the business by ruinous fereign competition. The injury, by the confession of the majority, will fall upon the American wool grower. He is to be the first victim. He can find no profitable foreign market if he is unable to hold his own, and it is absurd to talk about enlarging the market for his product at home with the wool of the world crowding our shores unchecked by custom house duties. There were 114,000,000 pounds of wool imported into this country the last fiscal year and our domestic product, as a result, even with a duty of ten cents a pound on the higher grades, was diminished to \$2.0 0,000 rounds. The bill will greatly increase importations of the foreign product and diminish if not wholly destroy our own production. Every nation ought, if possible, to produce its own clothing as well as its food. This Nation can do both if the majority will let it alone. It should be borne in mind that our wool producers can not compete with countries where no winter feeding and but little summer attention is required and where labor is s chesp unless their industry has just and adequate protection. Is labor in manufacturing more deserving of the considerate concern of Congress than labor engaged in the field of agriculture? Both are useful and equally honorable and alike merit the thoughtful consideration of those charged with making laws.

The majority report asserts that we must produce our woolen goods at lower cost and be able to undersell the foreign product. And after First, by fleecing the wool-grower, and next by reducing the labor cost in the manufacture. How are we to undersell the foreign product? By making the manufacturing cost of our goods less than theirs? In other words, by cutting down the wages of our skilled and unskilled labor, not to the foreign standard simply, but below it, for the product must cost us less if we undersell our competitors. The American farmer will not quietly submit to this injustice. The American workingman will inalignantly repel this effort to degrade his labor. The majority bravely inquire in their report: "If Congress grants the request of the wool growers, what are the people to do for woolen clothing?" We beg to suggest that the people of this country wore woolen clothing during the existence of the tariff of 1867-and the tariff proposed by the wool conference is substantially that tariff-and the people were never better clothed and never better able to buy them. It would be instructive to the majority to compare the prices of woolen clothing in this country during the period from 1847 to 1860 under the low tariff then prevailing with the prices now prevailing, and they would be profited also by a comparison of the price of wages then prev fling with those now maintained. These investigations would disclose the wretched condition of labor in the former period, the starving prices then received and the inability of thousands of worthy workmen to get work at any price. Clothes at any price were the dearest. If the laboring men could have been heard by the committee they would trade era which might have deterred the majority even from inaugurating the policy now proposed. Wool in the free list is a deadly assault upon

a great agricultural interest and will fall with terrible severity upon a million people. It will destroy invested capital, unsettle established values, wrest from the flock masters their life time earnings, bankrupt thousands of our best and most industrious farmers and drive them into other branches of agriculture already overcrowded. It is a victous and indefensible blow at the entire agricultural interest of the coun-

The report then says that if the provis ions of the bilt concerning woolen goods and manufactures of wool become law, the whole ready-made clothing business of the country will be transferred to European

The provisions proposed by the bill under the flax and hemp, borax, earthenware, glass, plate glass, lumber, salt and metal schedules, the report declares, will, if enacted into law, be disastrous, if not entirely ruinous, to many American industries.

Under the head of steel rails, the report

If the majority desire to insure the handing of our steel rail market to our English rivals the proposed duty of \$11 will accomplish this pur pose, unless the working men who are employed n producing the raw materials and finished products of our steel rail works are willing to accept still lower wages than they are now receiving and the railroad companies which transport the raw materials are willing to greatly reduce their Have the majority any assurance that the

workingmen and the rail oad companies are willing to accept these conditions? Neither were heard before the committee. The supply of steel rails on the Pacific coast is now in the hands of foreigners, because of the cheap transportation by water from foreign ports the existing duty of \$17 not being sufficient to enable our manufacturers to compete for that trade. It is stated that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company has lately purchased 10,000 tons of foreign rails to be delivered at San Diego, Cal., and it is mentioned that another lot of 2,500 tons of foreign rails had recently been sold by foreign makers for a Pacific

In proposing to seriously cripple if not to destroy the manufacture of steel rails in this country, the majority probably do not realize the full significance of the results which they invite. It should be remembered that our manulacturers of steel rails consume almost onehalf of all the iron ore and almost half of all the pig iron the country produces. If this great market for American ores and pig iron is to be destroyed, the country need not be told of the distress which will come to labor and the bankruptcy which will come to producers.

The next question considered is the plus, and upon this the report says: If it be the purpose of the majority to reduce the income of the Government from customs sources, we beg to remind them that that pur pose will not be accomplished by the scaling down of duties, as proposed in the bill. It is well known and supported by almost universal experience that a mere diminution of duties tends to stimulate foreign importations and thereby increase the revenue and augment the

If "the absolute peril" to the business of the country described by the President in his mes sage last December as resulting from an existing and increasing surplus was imminent and well founded, how easily he could have averted at by the purchase of outstanding bonds with the surplus money in the treasury, a power which he possessed clear and undoubted under the act of March & 1881, which is as follows: which he possessed clear and undoubted under the act of March 2 1881, which is as follows:

The recent heavy rains caused the rear on the head, inflicting serious, perhaps walls of the capitol building at Jackson, fatal, injuries. This is the only casualty so

much thereof as may be considered proper to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds." To have thus used the surplus would have been direct and business like, just what a prudent business man would have done with his idle moneycalled in his creditors and applied it to his debts. The President failed to do this, and when Congress assembled "the condition" confronted it. If the House had even then appre ciated the situation, how promptly and easily it could have, in part, at least, relieved it! It could have been done in the first week of December by abolishing the entire tobacco tax, amounting to \$30,001,000 annually, and thereby remove a great burden from the agricultural producers of the country; by relieving also from taxation alcohol used in the arts and munujuctures, which it is estimated would amount to \$6,000,000 more. This simple proposition would have received a practically unanimous vote in the House and the approval of the country and have stopped the collection of 83,-600,000 a month and if it had been promptly done there would now be \$12.001.000 less surplus in the treasury and we venture to predict that the reduction that could have been thus secured was greater than the reduction which will be socomplished by this bill. The majority failed to seize the epportunity. It seems impossible for the party of the majority in the House to pass a revenue bill and reduce taxation. This has been its almost unvarying experience while in

control of the House. of \$356 135,634.

In concluding the report the minority say: It ent monetary conditions which so slarms the country does not rest with the minority party in the House but with the President and the majority in Congress. They can not escape 't. The President has for three years failed while having the power to avoid the financial condition he now complains of. The majority in the House for six years has signally tailed to provide for a reduction of the revenue. They can not avoid responsibility for the evils which are now upon us and while can by courage and wisdom and governed by business principles provide against like evils in the future. They must now act or make public confession of failure. The minority regard this bill not as a revenue reduction measure, but as a direct attempt to fasten upon this country the British policy of free foreign trade. So viewing it, their sense of obligation to the people, and especially the working people employed in manufacturing and agriculture in all sections of our common country, impels them to resist it with all their power. They will assist the majority in every effort to reduce the redundant income of the Government in a direct and practicable way, but every effort at fiscal legislation which will destroy or enfeeble our industries, retard material development or tend to reduce our labor to the standard of other countries, will meet with the persistent and determined opposition of the minority represented in the House.

SMELLS TO HEAVEH.

Jay Gould Peeks Into the Moral Life of His his position.

Enemy, James Gordon Bennett. New York, April 2 - Jay Gould suve to Friday's Herald, which Mr. Gould calls a official denials. scream," appears to have aroused Gould's | A dispatch received here last night con- unc. gins by reiterating his former statements lorship. in relation to the animus of Mr. Bennett, calls Bennett a libertine, and says his pribauches and scandals. Gould asserts that not a gentleman in New York would allow Bennett to cross the threshold of his home. "Your very touch in the social circle is stances, such as decency permits to appear | is connected with the matter. in print, will suffice to illustrate and confirm what I have to say on this head." Then Gould goes on to relate certain al-

which the following is a sample: "A few years ago, while on one of your debauches, the police came down on a house of ill-fame in this city. You were station you screamed: I am James Gordon | the murder of Mr. Hazeltine by John D. B-nnett, proprietor of the New York Curran, whose name was also associated simple reply of the faithful officer who his office, and when opposite the stairway of said: 'You may be James Gordon Bennett, the Johnson building was fired upon. He nothing serious." or you may be George Washington; the fell to the ground with nine buckshot in case will take the usual course. Officer, his head and body and expired almost inlock the prisoner up.' And you went be- stantly. Ten years ago Hazeltine, who bind the bars. In the morning, when you had just opened an attorney's office here, have been told a story of misery during the free had sobered down and came to a full married the youngest daughter of Matrealization of your situation, you no longer | thew Wadleigh, of this place, a wealthy screamed, 'I am James Gordon Bennett, lumberman and prominent politician. you spent the whole day trying to get the began to connect the name of Mrs. Hazelnewspapers to suppress the sickening time and A. B. Morse, cashier of the First story, and with very good success."

AN AWFUL CRIME.

An Outraged and Mutilated School Teacher Writes the Terrible Facts on the Floor

Before Her Death in a Lonely School House. RENOVA. Pa., April 2.-Information has reached this point of a brutal murder four or five miles south of Currensville, in Clearfield County, but the particulars, owing to the removal of the point from any telegraph effice, are hard to obtain. A young lady teaching school in one of the farming districts of Clearfield County was found dead in the school house last Tuesday evening. Her tongue had been cut from its roots and was found beside her dead body. The school had been dismissed as usual at four o'clock, and the pupils left their teacher alone in the school house. In the right hand of the dead woman was found a lead pencil, and on the floor near her dead body was written in her handwriting the revolting particulars of her death. Two tramps had entered the school house after the pupils had been dismissed, overpowered and outraged her, afterward severing her tongue with a knife and then fled, leaving her for dead. She recovered sufficiently to write on the school-house floor, and had succeeded in writing the above particulars, with a partial descripnoh of her assailants, when she grew too weak to write more and died before she was found. These particulars were learned through a letter received from Currens-

ville to-day.

Hopkins Sentenced. CINCINNATI, April 2.-Benjamin K. Hopkins, late assistant cashier of the Fidelity National Bank, who has been in jail for two months awaiting sentence under a conviction for violation of the National Banking laws, was brought into the United States court this morning, upon motion of District Attorney Burnett, and was sentenced to the peniteutiary for seven years and two mouths. He appeared broken down from illness, but did not manifest deep emotion than at the county jail, because he wouldn't have to pay there for extra attention he ployment. The fire was not under control make extra charges.

The New French Cabinet.

was efficially announced last evening as afternoon this city was visited by the most follows: M. Floquet, President of the terrible wind and hail storm it has ever ex-Council and Minister of the Interior; M. perienced. Roofs were torn off, signs were Goblet. Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. de whirled hither and thither like straws, and Freycinet, Minister of War; Admiral dry goods boxes and empty barrels were Krantz, Minister of Marine; M. Ricard, sent flying up Main street like paper balls. Minister of Justice; M. Petyral, Minister There was nothing cyclonic in the storm. of Finance; M. Lockroy, Minister of Edu- Coming from the southeast at the rate of 60 cation; M. Loubit, Minister of Public miles an hour, it struck the center of the Works; M Viette, Minister of Agricuit- city at 3:33 and continued in great violence ure; M. Legrand, Minister of Commerce. for fifteen minutes. A scuttle from one of

any time apply the surplus money in the treas-my not otherwise appropriated or so tained for its safety.

BISMARCK.

The Iron Chancellor Said to be Ready to Resign-For Political Reasons Re Opposes the Marriage of the Emperor's Daughter to Prince Alexander. BERLIN, April 6.-Reports which could not be traced to any authentic source were current throughout this city that Prince Bismarck had asked the Emperor to relieve

him of his post on account of the state of his health. This, however, has been officially rumored here that if Prince Bismarck resigns Count Herbert

The Cologne Gazette publishes the following: "Great excitement prevailed in dip-Berlin over the possibility of the speedy Prince Bismarck. resignation of Prince

Bismarck because of the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenburg and the Princess Victoria of Prussia. Prince Alexander wishes to accompany Queen Victoria to Berlin as a suitor for The report says that from 1866 to 1855 the the hand of the Princess. The hearcontrol of the House of Representatives | ing of the reports is so serious that they has been equally divided between the two can not be passed over. Until the Bulpolitical parties, each having eleven years. | garian question shall have been settled by During the eleven years of Republican all the powers the projected marriage can control the revenues were reduced (esti-only be judged from a political point of mated) \$362 564 569; during the eleven view, and on that account the marriage is years of Democratic control the revenues an impossibility. The German policy has were reduced \$6,368,935; difference in favor its root in the endeavor to avoid any thing of the present minority party in the House | that would be likely to arouse the slightest inducement for suspicion, and in the Bulgarian question, Germany must, in accordis manifest that the responsibility for the pres- ance with the declaration made by Prince Bismarck in the Reichstag, remain a wholly uninterested party. As long as Bulgaria is in question this course of action affords the only means of retaining the full confidence of the opposing movements. That confidence would be disturbed in an instant if the Czar's most detested antagonist were to become the son-in-law of Emperor Frederick. As a German patriot, Prince Alexander can not take a step which can only these are beyond their power to retrieve they be the reverse of beneficial to the fatherland. The intelligence of the Prince is so highly esteemed that it is impossible for him to attempt a suit which would assur-

> Public opinion in Berlin is emphatically in favor of Prince Bismarck. The report of Prince Bismarck's resignation came first from the Cologne Gazette's Vienna correspondent. It is supposed that

the Chancellor took this means to make his threat known. The article in the Cologno Gazette appeared in the evening edition of that paper.

Prince Bismarck had a long conference with the Empress yesterday, and also laid before the Emperor Frederick a compreheasive statement in writing of the possible consequences of the marriage. The result, according to the latest report, is that nandez closing-out sale. Presents were the marriage has been postponed for the exchanged; cartridges, clothes and present and that Prince Bismarck retains

the press of this city a copy of an opin let | night Reuter's telegraph agency had reter, which he has written to James Gordon | ceived no confirmation of the report that Bennett, the proprietor of the New York | Prince Bismarck would resign. But little Herald. An editorial which appeared in importance, however, is attached to semi-

anger, and the letter which he gave out firms the report that Prince Bismarck is last night is full of personalities. He be about to retire from the German Chancel-

The Times says it has authentic private and then descends to personalities. He information that the statement in the Cologne Gazette regarding Bismarck is true. vate life has been but a succession of de- The Emperor Frederick and Prince Bismarck disagree. The former desires to sanction the marriage of Prince Alexander and Princess Victoria, while Bismarck bitterly opposes their union for state reasons. contaminating," says Gould. "A few in- The Queen's visit to Berlin, the Times says,

A FALSE WIFE.

leged happenings in the life of Bennett, of Her Actions Lead to the Death of Two Men and May Bring Another to the Gallows.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., April 5 .- The trouble which two years ago resulted in among the victims bagged. When you the death of A. B. Morse at the hands of by a sense of immaturity, obtrusive were arraigned past midnight at the police | Willis Hazeltine, culminated yesterday in | feet and unmanageable hands, and yet Herald; let me go! Do you remember the in the scandal. Hazeltine was walking to proprietor of the New York Herald, but During the winter of 1884 5, gossip National Bank, in an unpleasant manner. John D. Curran's name was also mentioned. Hazeltine at last heard of these claimed: reports, and one day shot Morse dead on the street. In the trial that followed Hazeltine was cleared on the ground of emotional insanity, one of his counsel being Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana. Since that time Hazeltine and Curran have been bitter enemies, and it is a matter of surprise to many that one or both of them have not been killed long ago. Immediately after the killing, John Curran gave himself up to the police. His brother claimed that Hazeltine fired the first shot, and in corroboration of this statement, pointed to a revolver found near Hazeltine's body with three chambers empty. On the other hand a man who saw Haz Itine fall, claims that he saw a man, either John or Henry Curran, fire three shots from a revolver into a snowbank after Hazeltine fell and then throw the revolver toward the body. The killing has created intense excitement every one.

Quite Remantic. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Mrs. Marie Wright, a well known correspondent, enjoys the distinction of having been saved from a violent death, or, at least, a grave injury, by President Cleveland. The lady was on horseback at Oak View Tuesday morning when the an mal ran away. The President and Secretary Fairchild were on horseback at the time, and the President, putting spurs to his horse, succeeded in reaching the lady and stopping the runaway. Mrs. Wright was much exhausted,

but recovered sufficiently to ride home.

Fire in Amesbury, Mass. AMESBURY, Mass., April 6 - A fire which proved the most serious in the town's history broke out about seven o'clock last night in the wood shop of the F. A. Babcock Company's manufactory and spread rapidly into the other buildings owned by Babcock, three of which were destroyed. Other carriage manufacturers suffered upon receiving his sentence. When the heavy losses and about half the business judge was saying it would be better for portion of the town was destroyed. Five him to be at Columbus during his illness dwellings are among the burned buildings. moved by the jailer, who had ceased to is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000, but it is impossible to estimate the insurance.

Wind and Hall to Minnesots. Paris, April 3.—The new French Cabinet | Faribault, Minn., April 5.—Yesterday ON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

A Visit to Juan Fernandez and a Chase After Mountain Goats. The owner of the garden assured us that it was very easy to go goat-shoot-

ing, and that there were "mucho, mucho goat," all of which was strictly true. He took us in the whale-boat with four strong oarsmen across the denied to be without bay to the foot of the cliffs, where he Oh, by the way, I did do a little piece foundation. It is and his comrades made any welkin of interesting work this morning; I thereabouts ring with blasts on cows' horns and shrill whistles. Presently Bismarck will also re- one man pointed up in the air, and one after the other "caught on," but we craned our necks till I feared the vertebræ would uncouple, and still saw no cabramontes. Finally I told Belisalomatic circles in rius to shoot, and near the puff of dust made where the ball struck, we saw what looked to be mice crawling along about eight hundred feet above our heads. The report of the gun started others, and presently we discovered "mucho, mucho goat," but not one within range. Some of them finally came down a few hundred feet, but they were too high and far away to Never said any thing against a man give us Crusoe's luck. We kept them | and yet signed a libel?" moving with our Winchesters, doing no harm to them and affording us innocent amusement

We tried fishing and found it paid much better than goat-shooting. Our bait was lobster, and so soft that the fish would steal it continually. The water was very clear, and three fathoms down we could see the albercore and bream rushing the bait. Several times in pulling up the bare hook we caught nearly two tubs of fish in our absence. The water was conducted from a little run to the landing by a trough, from edly cost the German people their Chancelwhich our boat was filled and then

the water and provisions were on board. The latter was various, limited in quantity, and expensive. Setting hens and all other chickens on the iseach. We took all the potatoes, two and a quarter pecks at \$1 per peck, and likewise the lettuce, eggs, turnips, horseradish, etc. It was a Juan Fershoes on our part, and lobsters of immense size, a queer tomato-like fruit, LONDON, April 6.-Up to a late hour last and sandal wood on theirs. Then came a fond adieu, handshaking and mutual expressions of good wishes, and our friends went over the side and began sesses those of a diuretic in no common deto quarrel over the spoil.—N. Y. Trib- gree. Remember, it stimulates, never excites. Incomparable is it also for constipa-

COMPLETELY CRUSHED.

How Mrs. Pinhook Took Advantage of Love-Sick Youth. 'Mr. Kiljordan," said the matrouly lady, as she swept with composed dignity into the parlor where the young man sat waiting, "I am sorry to say that Irene is confined to her room by a | for it. slight indisposition and can not come down this evening."

And she sat down and looked at the youth steadily but not unkindly. In the presence of this elderly lady, the mother of his Irene, Bardolph Kiljordan was conscious that he loomed up his whole being was pervaded with a

yearning anxiety to please. "I trust, said he, huskily, "that it is

"You are kind," replied the lady "By the way, Mr. Kiljordan, pardon me for asking the question, but are you skillful at removing a mote from the

With rapidly-rising courage and : heart-throb of exultation at the possibility that the indisposition of the lovely Irene was one that he might have the happiness of removing, he ex-

"Without presuming, Mrs. Pinhook, I may say that I am. I have had a great deal of practice at little jobs of that kind, and am nearly always successful. Of late I have tried the new way of doing it, and have found it to work perfectly. If a cinder or other small particle has lodged in one eye I rub the other one, and it always brings it out. If Miss Irene-"

"Thank you, Mr. Kiljordan. For the last day or two I have been troubled with a speck of some kind in my left eye. If not too much trouble to you I will ask you to see if you can get it time. out."

And for the next half hour the haphere, as Hazeltine was a great favorite with less young man rubbed that old lady's off eye and groaned inwardly in wretchedness of spirit .- Chicago Tribune.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

	KANSAS CITY, April 9,			
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 00	65	4 40
	Native cows			
	Butchers' steers	3 60	8	4 (0)
	HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4 31	85	5 15
	WHEAT-No. 2 red Not quoted			
	No.4 soft	76	214	77
	CORN-No. 2	42	6	4:59
	OATS-No. 2	29	63	30
	RYE-No. 2	60	63	685
	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1 80	64	2 0)
1	HAY-Baled	5 50	0	7 01
1	BUTTER-Choice creamery	21	6	:7
	CHEESE-Full cream	11	0	12
	EGGS-Choice	10	0	135+
į	JACON-Ham			
	Shoulders	7	63	714
1	Sides	81		9
1	LARD		10	954
١	POTATOES		6	75
1	ST. LOUIS.			
d	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 50	0	5 39
j	Butchers' steers	3 20		4 25
d	HOGS-Packing	100-100-2		
ı	SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 9)	-	
ı	FLOUR-Choice	-	0	
ı	WHEAT-No. 2 red	80	2	80%
а	Harman Arman A south the state of the state	500	17.0	1000000

BUTTER-Creamery PURK 18 65 6 13 75 CHICAGO. CATTLE-Shipping steers.... 3 40 @ 5 00 HOGS-Packing and shipping. 5 00 @ 5 25 SHEEP-Fairto choice...... 4 00 @ 6 00 FLOUR-Winter wheat 360 @ 400 WHEAT-No.2 red 80 63 894 CORN-No.2 51 6 514 OATS-No.2..... 28 3 304 RYE-Na.: 59 @ BUTTER-Creamery 24 @ CATTLE-Common to prime.. 4 00 @ 5 35

HOGS-Good to choice 4 73 @ 5 75 FLOUR-Good to choice 3 79 @ 4 80 WHEAT-No. 2red 89 3 BUTTER-Creamery 27 @ PORK 14 25 @ 15 00

SIGNING A LIBEL

How an Impecualous Man Broke the Mo notony of His Existence. Two friends meet in the street: "Hello, Johnson, how are you flourishing?"

"Only so-so," Johnson replies. "Leading the same old hum-drum life, with nothing to break the monotony. signed a libel."

"What!" "Yes, signed a libel."

"Who made you sign it?" "Fellow named Ferguson."

"Held a pistol to your head, I sup-"No." "Threatened to kill you, though?"

"Oh, no, he was very pleasant about "You were perfectly willing, then, to admit that you had slandered him?" "Oh, no. I did not slander him. Have never said a word against him.' "I don't exactly understand you."

"Yes." "How could you give a libel under

such circumstances?" "Well, you see I owed Ferguson fifty dollars. He came to my office with a thirty-day note drawn up and asked me to sign it, which I did. In that note I promise to pay him fifty dollars. I'll never do it. Yes, it was a libel." -Arkansaw Traveler.

Dr. Talmage Writes as Follows: "The Christian Herald has for many years had full permission to publish my sermons. fish in the belly or tail, so plentiful I shall continue to revise them for this pawere they. When we returned to the yacht we found that the sailors not engaged in hauling off water had caught nearly two tubs of fish in our absence. aveek by special arrangement. Every issue contains the portrait of one or two eminent persons with pictures and biography; a summary of the week's news from all parts of the world; part of a thrilling serial story; towed to the vessel and the fresh water Sunday-school lesson; short illustrated stories and missionary scenes, anecdotes, etc., etc. In short, it is a complete and ex-By the time we got back from fishing | cellent family illustrated paper of 16 pages, and is rapidly increasing in popularity. Sub scription price is \$1.50. Special terms to clubs of two or more. Send postal card for free sample copy to the Manager, 63 Bible House, New York City. We would strongly advise our readers to send 25 cts in stamps or curland were at setting hen prices, \$1 rency for a two months trial subscription.

> It is not impossible to meet with a plump refusal from a slender girl.- New Haven

THE rooster is a very positive bird, but the hen is an eggitive one. - Pittsburgh Chronicle.

A Tender Kidney Is Not Nice When it happens to be your own. Not only will the kidneys become tender, but serious-ly diseased, if their inactivity is not remedied. No finer and safer means to this end exists than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that, in addition to its tonic properties, postion, liver complaint, dyspepsia, rheumatism and nervous debility.

GIRLISH actions are suggestive of buoyant

It Never Fails. Durang's Rheumatic Remedy will cure any case of rheumatism on earth. It is taken internally. Write for free pam-phlet to R. K. Helphensting, Druggist, Washington, D. C., or ask your druggist

RICHES have wings, and it takes a fly man to clip them.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is an unfailing cure for all diseases originating in biliary de-rangements caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries. No other medicine now on sale will so effectually remove the disturb-ing elements, and at the same time tone up at a disadvantage. He was oppressed the whole system. It is sure and safe in

> Private business-carrying a musket -Washington Critic. In 1850 " Brown's Bronchial Troches' were introduced, and their success as a cure for

Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled. THE popular music for missionaries is selections from Pagan-ninL

A PROMPT Way of Easing Asthma. Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. THE greatest drawback to tobogganing is

FREE! A 3-foot, French Glass, Oval Front, Nickel or Cherry Cigar Case. Mer-CHANTS ONLY. R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago. THE Indian's peculiar sin-moccasin .-

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Our oldest inhabitant delights to refer to the

good old times, but when you pin him down he reluctantly yet honestly admits that he can not name an item or an industry that is not greatly improved in these later days. Take for instance the article Hood's Sarsa-

parilla. Why, it would have been almost an impossibility to have produced it in the olden In the preparation of this medicine the articles which investigation has proven to be inert are discarded, those which have proven their merit are retained and a combination formed of the most effective medical agents of the

vegetable kingdom peculiar to this medicine alone. Their active properties are secured by a process so modern and original that an eminent professor in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, while being shown through C. I. Hood & Co.'s mammoth establishment, stopped and looking Mr. Hood in the eye exclaimed, "This is the present, that is the past,"-referring to competing houses.

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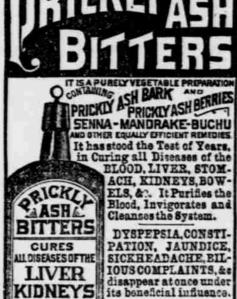
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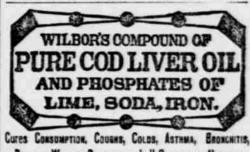
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